FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 20, 1854. [NO. 1920.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $5 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET MCEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 24.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out bi-monthly, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$5, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extra—Music $17 50, Drawing, Painting, French and Embroidery, Each.

For further particulars address the Principal at Shoe Mills.

Carthage, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68-123w

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical school near Elrod's town, Baden County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1854.

WE ARE now receiving, and by the 15th inst. expect to have in store, our entire Stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
Embracing a great variety of
European and Domestic Dry Goods, Silk, Kossuth and Summer Hats, in great variety, Bonnets, in great variety, Boots and Shoes, a heavy stock, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

As a portion of the above goods were imported by us, direct from the European Markets, and all of them bought on the best terms, we intend offering them at prices to wholesale purchasers which we think will be satisfactory. We solicit an examination of our goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Feb'y 6, 1854. 76-6t

DRY GOODS.
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing one of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and will be pleased with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to attend his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found at their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32-3m

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed by Alex'r S. Bridgers, I offer for sale seven hundred and five acres of VALUABLE LAND, situated in Robeson county, on Ashpole Swamp, adjoining the lands of John McNair and others. Said Land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn, is exceedingly well timbered, and to Turpentine or Timber makers would afford quite a fine opportunity of speculation, being within 3 and 5 miles of Lumber River.

Terms.—One-half cash, or note negotiable at Bank; the other half, notes with approved security, payable 12 and 18 months from date.

If not sold privately, I will expose this Land to public sale in Lumberton, on the 27th of March, being Monday of Robeson Superior Court.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
Attorney for A. S. Bridgers.

Feb'y 11, 1854. 70tf

STEAM SAW-MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &c.
TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 29th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book Eb, pp. 577, 578, 579 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson county, N. C., I shall, on Monday the 27th day of March, inst., (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson county,) expose to public sale for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the door of the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, four hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Acres of land, on which is erected immediately on Lumber River at the Town of Lumberton a Steam Saw-Mill, now in successful operation and which has been run for a few months; sixteen Mules; three Timber Wagons; two Road Wagons, with full sets of Gear, and one Copper Turpentine Still containing Eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same.

At the same time and place, will be hired out on the 1st day of January next, about twenty-five slaves who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw Mill business.

Will be sold, from 800 to 1200 barrels of Common Rosin, a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River at the Fayetteville Depot, Spirits of Turpentine, an unexpired lease on a large number of Turpentine boxes; Corn; Fodder; Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's tools, &c.

LOUIS ST. F. FRENCH, Trustee.

Lumberton, March 4, 1854. 76-4t

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE

THE subscriber has two Billiard Tables which he is desirous to dispose of—he will sell one or both, with all the fixtures, at a very low price.

JAMES HALES,

March 3. 76*3t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1854.

GEN. DOCKERY'S ACCEPTANCE.—The following correspondence will show that Gen. Dockery consents, at the request of his Whig friends, to take the field as their candidate for Governor. We had no reason to doubt that he would do so—not because we think the position a desirable one—far from it; for it involves a laborious tour of duty, endangering health and withdrawing him from attention to private interests; and, if successful, requiring a responsible service for a salary altogether inadequate to the necessary expenses of the station. The position therefore cannot have been a desirable one to Gen. Dockery; but he is too faithful a soldier in the Whig cause, too much of a patriot, to refuse any service within his power which his friends call upon him to perform. He responds to this call, as to others. He will do his duty faithfully to his party; and we trust will receive an equally faithful support from his party; in which event we shall have the pleasure of hailing him as the next Governor of our redeemed State.

RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that you have been unanimously nominated by the Whig Convention, which assembled in the city of Raleigh, on yesterday, as the Whig Candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the approaching election.

I enclose a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Convention with unexampled spirit and unanimity.

Allow me to add my solicitation to the request of the Convention, that you will consent to accept the nomination.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,
R. S. DONNELL.

Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY, Richmond county.

RICHMOND Co., March 1st, 1854.

SIR: Yours of the 22d inst., informing me officially, that the Convention, which assembled in the city of Raleigh, on the 21st February, over which you presided, unanimously nominated me as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the approaching election, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, was received to-day.

In accepting the nomination, I take the occasion to express, through you, to the Convention, my high sense of the honor conferred upon me, in presenting me as a candidate for an office worthy of the ambition of the most distinguished citizens of the State. I make no pretension to any merit or ability which would entitle me to aspire to so elevated a position, nor have I ever sought it. And could I feel at liberty to disregard the wishes of the Convention, and of many valued friends, and to consult my own feelings and the interests of my family, I should not hesitate respectfully to decline the honor thus flatteringly tendered to me. *But I have the success of our principles at heart*, and I must defer to the judgment of the Convention, recognising it as expressing the will of the Whig party of the State.

The resolutions enclosed by you meet my sincere and cordial approval. Indeed, I stand deeply committed, on the Legislative records of the country, in favor of a liberal system of Common Schools and of Internal Improvements, and also of securing to our State her rightful share of the Public Lands, which would enable her to develop her resources, and dispense the blessings of education among the poor, without imposing any additional burthen upon her citizens.

I have no popular professions to make, in order to secure the suffrages of the people, but must rely upon my past political life and character. In going before the freemen of the State, as the Whig candidate, and approving the principles expressed in the resolutions of the Convention, I feel it due to myself, and to those who nominated me, to declare, that if the choice of the Convention shall be ratified in August next by the people, I shall enter upon the duties of the office untrammeled, and with a firm resolution to discharge them with justice and fidelity to *all*.

With my acknowledgment of the very kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the proceedings of the convention, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED DOCKERY

Hon. R. S. Donnell, President, &c.

OUR CANDIDATE.—The following extract from a business letter to the Editors, from a gentleman who has had extensive opportunities of ascertaining public sentiment during the late Superior Courts of Montgomery and Stanly, may be entirely relied on:

"I have been mingling with the good Whigs of Stanly and Montgomery, for the last two weeks,—had a *favorable* opportunity of learning the public sentiment in this section, as to the result of the late Whig Convention. *All right.* Stanly and Montgomery will do their duty in the premises—and Gen. Dockery will make nearly a 'clean sweep.'"

We have no doubt of it. The gallant Whigs of Stanly and Montgomery, and of the whole Pee Dee region, seldom, if ever, fail to perform their whole duty; and with their friend and neighbor, Gen. Dockery, as their candidate, they will make a "clean sweep" indeed.

The following letter from a friend in Hillsborough, contains the gratifying assurances, that not only does the action of the Convention, and the nomination for Governor, meet the approbation of the Whigs of that part of the State, but that they are preparing to sustain the good cause in the most effectual way, by bringing out their strong men for the Legislature. Graham, Turner, and Phillips, will be an invincible ticket, and they will take care that justice is done to Dockery in their bailiwick.

"The action of the Whig Convention, so far as we have had opportunity of judging, has given pretty general satisfaction to our friends in this section. If the Whigs in the different counties will follow up the action of the Convention, by bringing out their strongest men for the Legislature, we feel confident that the State can be carried. It is the desire of the Whigs of this county to bring Gov. Graham out for the Senate, and Messrs. Turner and Phillips for the Commons. At the present juncture in our State affairs,—when Internal Improvements should be carried forward wisely and judiciously, and when our whole code of laws is to be revised,—Gov. Graham's sound judgment, wise forecast, intelligent discrimination, remarkable prudence, and incorruptible integrity, seem to be needed in the Legislature. As Governor his enlightened views were deeply impressed upon the minds of our Legislators, and led to action which will mark an era in the history of North Carolina. As a member of the State Senate, we might hope that his views in reference to future legislation, would produce equally beneficial results."

Gen. Dockery.—We have noticed an allusion in some of the Democratic journals, to the indiscreet, and unpatriotic declaration of Gen. Dockery, (of which we were before aware) "that if N. Carolina in any emergency, should deem it necessary to take steps towards a separation from the Union, he would vote men and money to the General Government, for the purpose of whipping her *back* into the Union.—*Golds. Republican.*

We read a number of "Democratic journals" but we have never seen this declaration nor one at all like it attributed to Gen. Dockery, and we have not the slightest idea that he ever said any thing of the kind. On the contrary the whole Whig party, every man of every party, recognises the right of revolution—a right which would be denied by such a declaration as that quoted (where from?) above.

It *has* been said (whether truly or not we cannot tell) that General Dockery said in the canvass of 1851, *after the passage of the Compromise measures*, that if, under existing circumstances, South Carolina attempted to break up the Union he would vote men and money to prevent it. And in that declaration, not only the people of the District which triumphantly elected him to Congress, but the people of the whole Union have concurred—the most violent opposers of the Compromise *then*, being *now* its most strenuous advocates.

The Democratic party in this State, in that canvass, driven from their original position of advocates of secession, because the people would not listen to the proposition, took up the abstract right of secession *only for adequate cause*. That cause not existing then, they denied most bitterly the charge of favoring secession. And the ground thus assumed was in effect the very ground attributed to Gen. Dockery. For if secession was only justifiable by the existence of adequate cause, and the adequate cause did not exist, of course the attempt to secede *must be put down;* and the only way to put it down was by *men and money*—the way adopted by ANDREW JACKSON.

Gen. Dockery and every man throughout the Union who loves his country and the cause of liberty would regret beyond expression the necessity to put down rebellion in any part of the Union, but it has sometimes to be done—it was done in Pennsylvania in the Whiskey insurrection; in Rhode Island in the Dorr rebellion, and the threat of force was effectually used by Millard Fillmore and applauded by the whole Southern Democracy in the slavery riots in Boston. If rightfully used at the North, why not in other parts of the country?

The Republican, in its comments upon its quotation, as a matter of course pitches into the General as a "Federalist," and says that he used the expression which it attributes to him at a time when the slavery question was agitating the whole country. This is altogether a mistake. The canvass for Congress was in 1851, after the whole question had been settled by the Compromise Bills passed in 1850.

But the declaration quoted by the Republican is a very different matter, and it becomes that paper either to establish its correctness or to withdraw it. Will it do either?

Its conclusion is especially rich. It will surprise the gallant Whigs of the Pee Dee country who are under the impression that General Dockery, their friend, neighbor and trusted representative is a sound, reliable, capable Whig, devoted to the best interests of North Carolina and the Union. It says:

"The position then of Gen. Dockery, is simply this; that if the policy of N. Carolina should require, that to pursue and defend her own interests successfully and prosperously, a separate and independent course of action would prove indispensably essential and absolutely necessary, he Gen. Dockery, would notwithstanding, assume an attitude of hostility and warfare against her, and make her if he could, the prey of insatiate and gormandizing tyranny. And this is the man, who has been presented to the free voters of N. Carolina as a fit person to receive their suffrages—a man who has not only avowed, and that publicly, his enmity to measures which might possibly have become the vital policy of N. Carolina, but of the entire South, and has even declared his willingness, to stand behind the barricades and artillery of the enemy, and employ them against his own friends, and his own kindred.

Now, we take it, that we are quite as well qualified by intimate acquaintance personally and politically, to speak of Gen. Dockery's position, as the Republican. And *we* regard his position as simply *this:* He is a law abiding man, as all good men are—submits to the law and the Constitution and the magistrates appointed to enforce them, and will continue to obey them until that case of oppression and obstinate injustice arises which will justify and demand revolution, and he will then be found with his friends and his kindred and the true sons of North Carolina struggling bravely for the security of the rights obtained by our revolutionary fathers.

Such we doubt not is the position of Gen Dockery, and he is just the man to be Governor of the law abiding people of the honest old North State.

The Legislature of Kentucky has appropriated $10,000 to the Clay Monument at Ashland.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD.—We are gratified to learn from Col. John W. Thomas, of Davidson County, that the amount necessary to build a Plank Road from the F. & W. Plank Road to Thomasville, in that county, 9 miles, has been subscribed; and a meeting will be held at Normal College on Saturday next to organize a joint stock company to prosecute the work until a charter can be obtained. Thomasville is within 11 miles of Lexington, and it is intended to extend the Road to the valley of the Yadkin at least.

NEW GOODS.—We learn that the arrivals of Spring Goods, for town and country, have been very large, and our wholesale and retail dealers [see the advertisements of some of them] are doing an active business.

AN AMUSING HUMBUG.—Our town was all agog for some days preceding Tuesday night last, in expectation of the "Grand Gift Entertainment" of *Professor* A. C. Brand, which was heralded by 1000 enormously large handbills, distributed with lavish profusion over the town. There was considerable apprehension that the Professor was a humbug, but he was very genteel in his dress, appearance and manners, and voluntarily paid in good gold for his printing. His prizes, too, for the best charades, conundrums, toasts, and proverbs, were all displayed in advance. He was accordingly greeted with a large audience. But such a humbug! it has not been our lot to witness. His reading of Shakespeare was a dumb show which was borne with considerable patience for awhile, until at last storms of laughter and mock applause greeted the Professor every time he would open his mouth and distort his countenance, and obliged him, after several ineffectual appeals, to give it up, and proceed to his second part, which was an explanation of Ventriloquism, or Altroloquism, as he called it. The audience bore the exhibition of his own stupidity much more patiently than they had borne the murder of Shakespeare. Altroloquism, however, like Shakespeare, came to a premature and ignominious end, and then came the reading,—and such reading!—of the charades, conundrums, &c., and the awarding of prizes. This was decidedly a popular part of the Entertainment, which thus closed in high good humor. The next morning, however, the Professor and his ticket-seller were missing, having walked off some time during the night, leaving their landlord and some others minus perhaps $50. It is supposed that the profits of the evening, after paying for such of the prizes as were delivered, were about that amount, which they carried off, leaving a few articles of clothing, worth perhaps $8 to $10.

We believe that the only dissatisfied persons are those to whom they were indebted; for the sport of the entertainment was fully worth the 50 cents admission fee. Such a scene of fun is not often to be had at so small a cost. And should this meet the eye of *Professor* Brand, (perhaps now bearing some other name,) we beg to assure him that he will long live in the memory of his delighted audience, who could not appreciate his "*literary* entertainment" but who had a keen relish for a "grand" humbug.

We have not heard what direction he took, but as he is said to have come *from* Raleigh, we take it for granted that he has not gone in *that* direction. It would not do for such a genius to spend too much time in one place.

INCENDIARISM.—Two attempts were made to burn buildings in this town on Monday night last. The first, which was fortunately unsuccessful, was to fire the dwelling of Mr. Murdoch McKinnon. This occurred at half past 10 P. M. Scarcely had the citizens and firemen returned home before a new alarm was given, and a long range of sheds for horses in the wagon yard of John McRae, Esq. was found to be in full flame. The fire had progressed too far to be arrested; but by the prompt efforts of the firemen and citizens it was confined to the building in which it originated.

These incidents naturally produced much excitement, as both were evidently cases of incendiarism. A large number of citizens volunteered to patrol the streets during the remainder of the night. Inquiries were instituted which led to the arrest of two small negro boys, who confessed that they had fired Mr. McKinnon's house, having been hired to do so by a free negro blacksmith named Booker. Before 1 o'clock A. M. the two boys were in jail, and the next day, Booker, who had left town, was also arrested and in jail.

There is no reason to suspect these parties of causing the second fire, as to which there has been no positive discovery, though suspicion has attached to persons who may yet be arrested. No efforts should be spared to ferret out the perpetrators of so dastardly and criminal an offence.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—There were 270 Graduates of Jefferson Medical College, at its Commencement on the 11th inst., of whom the following were from North Carolina: Jos. C. Blake, Howson W. Cole, John W. Earl, Andrew S. Hoover, John McCormick, Hector McDuffie, Charles T. McMannen, John M. O'Brien, Duncan N. Patterson, Willis M. Perkins, Wm. M. Richardson, Wm. C. Roberts, Douglas S. Waddell, Robert T. Webb, and Wesley W. Young.

The whole number of students at the College was 627, including 31 from North Carolina.

At the Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New York, on Wednesday last, 112 young gentlemen received the Degree of M. D., of whom were the following from North Carolina:

W. M. Brown, F. A. Krider, W. C. Lankford, W. J. Lawrence, W. M. McNeill, T. Hill, M. M. Murray.

NEW PAPER.—We are glad to see a Whig paper revived in Randolph county. The first No. of the "Asheborough Journal," edited by A. J. Hale, Esq., came to hand yesterday. It has our best wishes.

STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.—A friend from Chatham county informs us that a few days ago a little negro girl under ten years of age committed suicide by hanging herself. No possible cause can be imagined for the act, as she was treated kindly, and had neither been punished nor threatened with punishment. Whilst the family were at breakfast she went to the barn, took a rope, went off into a field and deliberately hanged herself.

WILMINGTON TRADE.—We publish below tables showing the exports from Wilmington for the year ending 31st December 1853. The Journal says that the value of Spirits of Turpentine exported is about $2,660,000; of rosin, $525,000; of Timber and Lumber, fully half a million more—and that the aggregate amount of the whole exhibits an immense advance upon all previous years.

Exports from the Port of Wilmington, for the year ending 31st December, 1853.
Compiled from the Weekly reports of the Daily Journal.

	Coastwise.	Foreign.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.,	113,817	1,457
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.,	51,828	21,454
Rosin, bbls.,	369,770	10,689
Tar, bbls.,	21,609	4,521
Pitch, bbls.,	5,919	1,904
Pine, or Rosin Oil, bbls.,	163	20
Timber, P. P., feet,	1,030,444	85,154
Lumber, P. P., feet,	25,646,792	12,511,158
Pea Nuts, or Ground Peas, bushel,	69,624	87
Paper, news, bundles,	2,120	
Corn, bushels,	1,709	1,250
Flour, bbls.,	1,349	86
Wheat, bushels,	302	
Cotton, bales,	7,515	
Do. Sheeting, bales,	2,320	
Do. Yarns, "	2,581	
Do. Warp, "	122	
Do. Waste, "	317	
Wool, bales,	182	
Shooks, hhds.,		200
Varnish, bbls.,		23
Treenails,		5,500
Laths,		13,500
Staves, M,		154,782
Rice, casks,	1,724	252
Do. Rough, bushels	102,917	

MISCELLANEOUS—COASTWISE.

Dried fruit, 67 hhds., 972 bbls., 159 boxes, 181 bags.	Old Iron, tons, 993.
Fur, 10 boxes, 1 h'd, 2 bales.	" 8 hhds., 3 tierces, 12 bbls.
Hides, 711, and 236 bundles.	Varnish, bbls., 6.
Sheep-skins, bundles, 43.	Molasses, hhds., 85.
Rags, bales, 72.	Brandy, bbls., 12; pipes, 54.
Tobacco, hhds, 7; boxes 286.	Eggs, bbls., 2.
Leather, sides, 154; bundles, 55.	Coal, bbls., 12.
Feathers, bags 6.	Tallow, bbls., 9.
Wax, hhds., 20; casks, 7; bags 17; bbls. 75; boxes, 33.	Old Copper, 7 hhds., 1 box.
Bacon, hhds., 6.	Reeds, bundles, 173.
Copper ore, bbls. 1,216; boxes, 46.	Batts, bales, 15.
Pipes, 21 boxes, 3 casks, 4 bbls.	Mdze., 347 boxes, 2 bales, 21 bbls., 10 hhds.
Sugar, hhds., 7; boxes, 491.	Wood, pine, cords, 20.
	Nails, kegs, 37.
	Tea, chests, 1.
	Fish, bbls., 64.

Sales of Property this day.—The following property was sold this morning, at auction.

The store on Market street, occupied by J. R. Reston & Co., for $9,200; bought by Patrick Murphy, under lease for $800 per annum.

The store on the same street, adjoining, and occupied by T. H. Howey, for $5,300; bought by N. M. Hill.

The store occupied by Geo. R. French, on same street, for $8,200; bought by S. P. Polley.

The house and lot on 3rd street, corner of Ann, lately occupied by D. B. Baker, Esq., for $6,000; bought by Patrick Murphy.

A lot corner of 3rd and Nun streets, for $2,950; bought by N. M. Hill.

Terms of these sales, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.
Wil. Herald.

County Matters.—The following gentlemen were on yesterday, appointed Inspectors for the next two years:

NAVAL STORES.—D McMillan, J. Bowden, P. M. Walker, B. F. Keith, J. I. Bryan, P. H. Hand, W. J. Price, D. A. Lamont, A. Alderman, G. Holmes, J. C. Bowden, and G. W. Croom.

TIMBER AND LUMBER.—Thos. F. Roberson, J. Alderman, W. L. Jacobs, J. S. Melvin, Wm. Debernier, Geo. McDuffie, L. H. Bowden, Neil Clark, A. Mathews, A. E. Mott, T. D. Love, and Roderick Shaw.—*Wil. Journal.*

Oriental Origin of a Highland Custom.—At a Jewish marriage I was standing beside the bridegroom when the bride entered; as she crossed the threshhold he stooped down and slipped off his shoe, and struck her with the heel on the nape of the neck. I at once saw the impression of the passage of Scripture respecting the transfer of the shoe to another, in case the brother-in-law did not exercise his privilege. The slipper in the East being taken off in doors, is at hand to administer correction, and is here used in sign of the obedience of the wife and of the supremacy of the husband. The Highland custom is to strike for "good luck," as they say, the bride with an old slipper. Little do they suspect the meaning implied.—*Urquhart.*

Aunt Fanny's Creed About Children.—I believe in great round apples and big slices of good plain gingerbread for children.

I believe in making their clothes loose enough to enable them to eat it all, and jump round in when they get through.

I believe in not giving away their little property, such as dolls, kites, balls, hoops, and the like, without their leave.

I believe in not promising them a ride, and then forgetting all about it.

I believe in not teasing them for amusement, and then punishing them for being "troublesome."

I believe in sending them to school where there are backs to the benches, and where the schoolma'am has had at least one offer.

I believe no house can be properly furnished without at least a dozen children in it.

I believe little children to be all that is left us of Paradise; and that any housekeeper harboring a person who don't like them, had better count up her silver without loss of time!

'Aunt,' inquired a medical prodigy of fifteen, fresh from a lecture on surgery—'what do you think the most difficult operation in surgery?'

'Don't know, Charley—what?'

'Taking the jaw off a woman,' answered the hopeful youth.

A Locofoco meeting in Wilmington has nominated Col. Samuel J. Person as a suitable candidate for Governor.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS

March 16—Steamer Chatham, (C. F. Line,) with boat Gen. McRae in tow, with goods for Jenkins Roberts & Co, M L Holmes, Stedman & Horne, R & A Murphy, J M Green, Ingram & Steel, Moss & Parker, Jno Miller, Barnhardt & Sullivan, W G Harris, A G Hendon Murchison Reid & Co, Thompson & Haines, H M Turner, Gold Hill Co, Thomas E Hines, A A McKethon, Worth & Utley, H A London, J F Dessoway, I Spearman, Starr & Williams, D A Boyd, F J Kron, Rev. S D Adams, J E Nettles, H L Myrover, G W Williams & Co, Worth & Russell, Morison & Richardson, J M Morehead, Gray & Saunders, D & W McLaurin, R G Lindsay, C F Faucette, Shedd & Field, G C Mendenhall, Jas Huske, Tyson Kelly & Co.

March 17—Str Southerner (of Frank & Jerry Line,) with boat A B Chesnutt in tow, and freight for Ezra Hauser, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, S J Prescott, Murphy, McKorie & Co, Benbow, Kyle & Co, W N Fellinghast, J M Morehead, McDonald & McMaster, J Pace, T C Pfohl, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, J W Dick, Cook & Johnson, R Mitchell, McDonald & Whaley, Hall & Sackett, M McKinnon, Troy & Marsh, A J G Hanlon, W Murphy, Worth & Utley.

March 15—Str Brothers, (Banks's Line,) with boat Cassiday in tow, and goods for Hall & Sackett, King, Hege & Co, E J Hale & Son, C E Leete, S T Hawley & Son, G S Deming, McIntyre & McMillan, Foulks & McRae, Baker & Owen.

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Rotch Kiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 41-tf

COAL LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 175 acres of LAND, lying on the North side of Deep River, immediately joining the land of L. J. Haughton, and directly on the line of the Coal vein, and according to the opinion of those capable of judging, is nearly all underlaid with coal. A beautiful situation; about 60 acres of good Low Grounds just about the centre of all the Coal Mines yet discovered on the River, and if there should ever be a rail road run from Fayetteville to Deep River, about the best and most convenient location that could possibly be found for it. There has been Coal found in various places on said land, though but little examination has been made. Any person wishing to buy can come and look for themselves.

HARRIS TYSOR,
Fair Haven, Moore county.

Feb'y 20, 1854. 74*tf

The copartnership heretofore existing between Steele & Shortridge, in the South Union Woollen Mills, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th Feb'y, (inst.)

R. J. STEELE, Jr.
JOHN SHORTRIDGE

Feb'y 22, 1854. 74-3t

The above-named Mills will henceforth be operated by the undersigned, who, whilst offering his acknowledgments to the patrons of these Mills, would respectfully ask a continuance of their favor, and request of others who may have occasion to purchase Woollen Kerseys, to try those of his manufacture, as he is confident that he can give entire satisfaction.

JOHN SHORTRIDGE.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts due the former firm of Steele & Shortridge having been placed in my possession, I would respectfully request all persons indebted to said firm, either by note or account, to settle the same by the first of April next. By doing so they will confer a favor upon the undersigned and (perhaps) save cost to themselves.

ROB'T J. STEELE, Jr

Feb'y 22, 1854. 74-3t

TO FLOUR BUYERS.

HAVING just repaired my Mills at the head of the Deep River Navigation, and having enough of Wheat on hand to make about 1000 barrels of Flour, I expect to be able each and every week from the 1st of March to deliver 75 or 100 barrels of Flour until the new crop shall come in, put up in good order, fit and intended for shipping. Will generally be in Fayetteville on Thursday. Any person below or South of Fayetteville, or at Wilmington, can have an opportunity of buying on the day named, or send me an order with the price they will give for any quantity they may want, directed to Harris Tysor.

HARRIS TYSOR.

Fair Haven, Moore county, Feb. 20, 1854. 74-t

A GOOD PRICE.

A GOOD PRICE will be given for a Female Teacher that can be recommended as a good English scholar, and that can teach Music, if such a one can be had within one or two months or immediately, at one of the most pleasant and healthy situations. Please address a letter to Harris Tysor, Fair Haven, Moore county, stating the price and time to commence.

HARRIS TYSOR,
Fair Haven, Moore county

Feb'y 20, 1854. 74-tf

FOUND!

ON the Warsaw Road, between Fayetteville and Blocker's, a pocket book containing money.

The owner can obtain the same by coming forward, proving property and paying charges.

Apply to John Cade or David Cade near Fayetteville.

Feb'y 11, 1854. 70-6t*pd

B. B. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN,
ROBERT HULL, } THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
64*Y] *BALTIMORE.*

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 75*tf

SECESSION REDIVIVUS.

The Raleigh "Standard," of the 1st inst., charges, (says the Concord Gazette,) that Gen. Dockery, in the contest for Congress in 1851, "proclaimed that if elected to Congress, and if South Carolina should secede, he would vote fire and sword against her to force *her back into the Union.*"

This is simply not true. Gen. Dockery proclaimed nothing of the sort. Even if he had said so, it would not have been a very bad idea; but fortunately we have the means of spiking this gun at once. We here re-publish from the "Concord Mercury," of the 28th of July, 1851, an editorial report of what Gen. Dockery did say on the subject, in a speech delivered in Concord, on the 22d of the same month—Capt. Caldwell, his opponent being then and there present. The report is correct, *as we know*, and was sanctioned by Gen. Dockery. The italics in the above extract from the Standard are our own. Compare the expression italicised with what follows:—

"*Gen. Dockery misrepresented on Coercion.*—On Tuesday last, Gen. Dockery alluded to the gross misrepresentation of his views on Coercion.

It was said, he was for marching an army upon South Carolina and whipping her back into the Union, should she secede. This was false. He had either been misunderstood, or his language wilfully perverted. His position was simply this: If South Carolina should secede, he would be for letting her go, and go in peace. But in as much as he did not believe that a State had any such right to break up the Union, he held the United States did not, by one State so seceding, lose their claim to the public revenue collected in the ports of that State. If therefore, he was called upon by the Government which he did not know that he would be if elected, he would feel himself bound by his oath to aid in executing the laws. But this could be done without touching the soil of S. Carolina or harming a single one of her citizens. The revenue would be collected, as General Jackson intended to collect in '33, by stationing a Revenue Cutter off the harbor at Charleston, or by erecting a Custom House at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, which had been forever ceded to the United States by South Carolina herself; thus keeping entirely without the jurisdiction of that State. Now, says he, I admit that if South Carolina chooses to oppose this pacific course, and makes an attack upon the officers of the United States in this discharging their sworn duty, I would repel force with force. But even then I would only repel force enough to ensure the execution of the law, and no more. And I would do this only as a *last resort*. Nor do I see how any man who has once taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and who has any regard for his oath, could do otherwise. This was his true position. He only went for executing the laws which we were all bound to obey. He never once thought of whipping her back into the Union! But he had said, that, if in her mad career *she* raised an army to whip the United States, and marched upon our forces, he would vote men and money to whip her back into *obedience*; not into the Union again. She might come back or not as she chose. This was nothing more than self defence, and on her, not on us, would be the dreadful consequences of war, if it unfortunately ensued. The doctrine of secession, says he, leads to every species of trouble and danger. I see no use in asserting such a right. We have got along without it heretofore and I am for letting well enough alone."

The old Game.—As we expected, the Democratic papers have already commenced their assaults upon General Dockery. Not content with attacking his political principles, they are attempting to effect him by ridicule, and unjust allusions to the famous "Leonidas letter," of which our people in this region, heard so much in the Congressional canvass of '51. We have no doubt they will continue the game until the election. The truth is, if there is a Whig in the State the Democratic wire-pullers dread, that Whig is Alfred Dockery. They have not forgotten the campaign of '51, in which they were so signally defeated, and that too, when they were sanguine of success—*so sanguine* as to risk their money on the result.

No candidate was ever more vilified than was Gen. Dockery in that contest. From the Virginia to the South Carolina line—from the mountains to the seaboard, the Democratic editors denounced him in the most violent and unmeasured terms. Let them go on—their abuse recoiled upon them in '51, and we doubt not the same fate awaits them in the present contest.—*Concord Gazette.*

A Change.—A Democratic meeting in Carteret, amongst other resolutions, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That by the series of measures, known as the "Compromise measures," the Missouri Compromise" was abrogated; and the odious and intolerable barrier which prohibited the people of the South from enjoying the privilege of Americans, or even of foreigners, by cutting them off from a portion of the Union, acquired by the common blood and treasure of all, is removed."

Mr. Venable, the Raleigh Standard and the Democratic party of North Carolina generally declared in 1850, that the "Compromise measures" of that year, were degrading and humiliating to the South, a surrender of principle on the part of the South, and all such trash as that. Now they declare the principles contained in the Nebraska bill as the very *sine qua non* of Democracy, as the great test of fidelity to the South, &c. They admit that it is quite improbable that slavery will ever be carried into these territories, but assert that they are contending for the great principle of equality amongst the States which is settled by this bill. If the principle was a false one in 1850, what makes it the true one now? If its establishment by the Compromise of 1850 was degrading to the South, what has changed it so marvellously in 1854 to the only hope of salvation to the South? Truly Democracy has as many phases a the chameleon. The Compromise of 1850, they say, was a surrender of principle on the part of the South; but the same principles embodied in the Nebraska bill of 1854 is the only hope of our salvation.—*Ral. Star.*

Small Pox.—This loathsome disease has broken out in Pitt County. At the last accounts there were about seventy cases, and seven deaths had occurred.

The Superior Court adjourned without transacting any business, in consequence of the above cause.—*Wil. Herald.*

Shocking Murder.—We learn that a shocking murder was committed in Chapel Hill on Saturday night last, by J. Brockwell, upon the person of Mr. James Davis. Brockwell, we learn, went to Mr. Davis's and used some very offensive language, whereupon Mrs. Davis told him he must go away—B. refused, but continued his offensive language; Mr. Davis then took him by the arm and told him he must leave there; whereupon Brockwell drew his knife and inflicted several stabs upon Mr. Davis, killing him almost instantly.—The murderer is a worthless drunken loafer but his victim was a highly respectable mechanic and a member of the Methodist church. Here is another distressing sacrifice to the rum fiend!—Brockwell was arrested and is now in prison to await his trial.—*Raleigh Star.*

CORRECT SENTIMENTS.—In commencing a recent speech on the claim of Mr. Phelps of Vermont to a seat in the Senate, Mr. BADGER said:

Mr. President, I took the liberty of saying, that although all my original opinions, taken up without specific or particular examination upon this subject, had been adverse to the right of my friend from Vermont to the seat which he is now occupying, yet I confessed that I had been for the moment shaken by the very forcible argument offered by the honorable Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Pettit.] Perhaps it may be thought by some that it was unwise to admit that I had been at all shaken in the views which I had previously entertained. If so, I say for myself, I discard that false and pretended wisdom. The highest wisdom, the only wisdom, that any man can exhibit who is concerned in the administration of such high matters as belong to us, who is concerned especially in the interpretation of that great instrument which binds the respective States of this Union into one, and upon which we all rely for the perpetual preservation of the rights of ourselves and our posterity, is to seek for truth, and when truth is once found, to adhere to it; while anything which we may suppose to have been truth, but may discover afterwards to have been presented to us under a false and deceitful aspect, shall be instantly discarded as the idle wind which we regard not.

I said, further, sir, that subsequent reflections had induced me to fall back on the original position which I had assumed, and to discover that what at the time appeared to me to be an obstacle in the way of the position which I had formerly thought to be right, was not strictly the force of truth; but the masterly mode of statement to which the honorable Senator from Indiana resorted, and which, for the moment, almost made "the worse appear the better reason," perhaps I might say, that added to the influence of the manner of statement by the honorable Senator from Indiana, was the only feeling of which I was conscious in my endeavors to arrive at the truth in this investigation, and that was the feeling of most sincere and hearty personal kindness towards my honorable friend from Vermont. I might possibly, at the time when I was listening to the argument clearly and forcibly stated, and ingeniously put by the Senator from Indiana, have been unintentionally misled and swerved by an amount of personal attachment to that honorable gentleman which now and always I shall be pleased to avow.

Mr. Badger then proceeded to argue the legal and constitutional question, clearly showing that Mr. Phelps is not entitled to the seat.

Lord Raglan.—The commander of the British army, on its way to Constantinople, is better known in the military history of England as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, by the daughter of Hon. Admiral Boscawen. He was born in 1788, and is now in his 66th year. He has been fifty years in military service. He was aid-de-camp and military secretary of the Duke of Wellington, and distinguished himself at Fuentes d'Onore, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, and other leading battles in the Peninsula. He also served in Flanders; and in the battle of Waterloo he lost an arm.

The title of Lord Raglan is a late creation—an early ancestor of the present lord was great grand son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the name of Raglan is found about three centuries ago, (say 1506) when Sir Charles Somerset married the only daughter and heiress of William Herbert, Earl of Huntington, and he was created Baron Herbert of Raglan—thence the present title of Lord Raglan.—*N. Y. Express.*

The St. Nicholas Finished.—This magnificent hotel is at last completed. It is a little over three years since it was commenced and the marble walls began to rise. The southern wing is now complete and the whole establishment so arranged as to be able to accommodate 1,000 guests. The ground on which it stands embraces nearly two acres, having a front of 300 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Spring street. The cost of the building and ground is $1,100,000. The halls and corridors measure about two miles in length, and the piping 30 miles. The cost of the furniture is $350,000. Its domestics number 250. 2,000 gas burners give light to all who are in the house. The apartments are 600 in number, of which 300 are private suites. In fact the St. Nicholas is a little world by itself, complete in all parts, whose proprietors, Messrs. Tredwell & Acker always have an eye to the comfort and pleasure of their guest.

Horrible Case of Starvation.—The barque Saxonville, Capt. Hutchins, arrived at Boston, reports having fallen in with, on the 1st instant, the wreck of the barque Orline St. John, Capt. Rodbird, from Norfolk, bound to Barbadoes. The Orline St. John had been hove down and dismasted February 21st, in a gale from south-east; her cabin was filled with water, and a colored seaman named Martin drowned. The second mate was drowned in the cabin on the night of the 22d. Capt. Rodbird's wife died in his arms on the 22d, and a colored seaman named Douglas died on the 23d, from exposure and want. From that time till taken off by the Saxonville, on the 1st instant, the survivors, Capt. Rodbird, two sailors, and the cook, were without provisions and water, and to sustain life were obliged to feed on the body of the colored sailor Douglas. On the arrival of the Saxonville one of the sailors above named was taken to the hospital, and the others remain on board in a most distressing state.—*Atlas.*

A Tasteful Inscription.—It has been said that "brevity is the soul of wit," and I think the same quality is the soul of pathos, too. If I am not the first utterer of this opinion, I can at least furnish a forcible illustration in support of the principle. When our streets were draped in black, and the bells tolled sadly in memory of the "great expounder," among other briefly eloquent allusions to the bereavement, was the subjoined, suspended in front of a German fancy-store:—

"WEBSTER; HE GONE."—*Boston Post.*

Rather Circuitous.—Mr. Choate is said to have once described the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts in this language:—"Why," said he, "it is like starting at a bush, starting from thence to a blue jay, from thence to a hive of bees in swarming time, from thence to three hundred foxes with fire-brands at their tails."

Mississippi has decided to receive her share of the public lands. A bill to that effect passed the Mississippi Legislature on the 1st inst. An effort was made to put a ryder on the bill declaring that any congressional enactments providing for distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states is *unconstitutional*, but it was voted down. The Legislature of Mississippi is Democratic.

Last week, two clerks, *white* men, were publicly whipped in Charleston, S. C., for stealing from their employers. They were to receive by sentence thirty-nine lashes, laid on at three times, with such intervals that their wounds should have time to heal. The first instalment consisted of twenty lashes.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 15.

The steamer Arabia has arrivd from Liverpool, with dates to the 4th instant.

Flour has declined two shillings; Corn two shillings; and Wheat 4d. Cotton has also declined 1-16d. Sales of the week 30,000 bales. Consols 91¼.

The Eastern question is unchanged. It is said that Arabia sides with the Western Powers.

No hostilities on the Danube or in Asia yet, owing to the heavy snows.

France and England insist that Russia must evacuate the Principalities by April 30th.

A despatch from Vienna says an Austrian manifesto was expected announcing that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Serva, in consequence of which a panic ensued on the Vienna Bourse.

The Russian papers contain the Czar's answer to Napoleon, in substance as follows:—If his Imperial Majesty extends his hands to me, as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have expressed, harsh though it be—then, but then only can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and we may perhaps arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let them send a plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna, are the sole basis on which I consent to treat.

A despatch dated Vienna, 27th, says that Austria has decided to join the Western Powers, and compel Russia to evacuate the Pricipalities.

France and England continue their preparations on an immense scale.

Sir Charles Napier has been appointed to the command in the Baltic.

The allied fleets, consisting of twenty ships, have already assembled at Spithead.

The Emperor Napoleon opened the Legislative session of France on the 2d inst. His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest. But seven millions of hectolitres of wheat which have been imported, and more is on the way. Famine has been averted, but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honor permitted to avoid a collision, but she must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandizement. Her days of conquest are past never to return. Europe, re-assured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander and his successor Nicholas, seemed to doubt the danger which threatened it from the colossal Power which, by successive encroachments, embraces the North and the Centre of Europe, and which posesses almost exclusively two internal seas, whence it is easy for its armies and fleets to launch forth against civilization. But its recent unfounded demands in the East have awakened Europe. France has an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy over Constantinople. France therefore was going to Constantinople to defend the freedom of the seas as as well as protect the rights of christians, and of France's just rights in the Mediterranean. She was going with Germany to aid Germany; with Austria to defend her frontiers against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor. She was going, in short, with all those who desire the triumphs of right, of justice, and of civilization. Strong then in the nobleness of our cause, in the firmness of our alliances, and in the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any man to disturb.

The English press universally praise this speech. Rumor assigns the command of the French army in the East to Marshal St. Arnaud.

The ice in the Baltic is breaking up, and the Russian fleet were ready to sail from Cronsdt.

There was a rumor which is not much credited that the Czar had laid an embargo on British vessels in Russian ports.

The Russians were preparaing to cross the Danube, and Omar Pacha was preparing to check them.

The Turks occupy no place north of the Danube except Kalafat. Several unimportant skirmishes had taken place.

Another convoy of sixteen thousand troops was preparing to leave Constantinople.

The Greek insurgents have been defeated near Arta. The Greek Government apologised to Turkey and dismissed their Minister of police.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

Outbreak in Mexico.—Advices from Acapulco state that a revolution has broken out in that section of Mexico. The people had taken arms under Gen. Alvarez, and declared themselves independent. A skirmish had taken place at Chilpan, where Santa Anna has two thousand troops. At Acapulco the commandant and other influential citizens were either in custody or had fled. A fort was in the hands of the Alvarez party. Santa Anna had dispatched a large force towards Acapulco, where Alvarez was preparing to meet him. An engagement was anticipated in a day or two.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.

Steamboat Accident.—Forty-five Lives Lost.—The steamer Caroline, running to Memphis, was burnt on Sunday, the 5th, near the mouth of the White river, the fire having caught between decks, and spread rapidly among the freight.

The boat was not only destroyed, but forty-five of those on board either perished in the flames or were drowned. The flames spread so rapidly that it was with difficulty any escaped.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.

Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Reindeer burst a flue yesterday at Cannelton, Indiana, making terrible havoc among her passengers. Fifty persons were killed and wounded; many being blown into the river and drowned.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The clipper ship Comet has arrived in seventy-six days from San Francisco, being the quickest passage on record.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. March 4.

Senator Douglas.—An effigy of Senator Douglas was found hanging on a tree in Islington street, in this town early this morning.

Another effigy of Senator Douglas was found hanging upon the "Washington Elm" in Cambrige, Mass., with the following inscription:

STEPHEN *ARNOLD* DOUGLAS
HANGED FOR TREASON TO FREEDOM
Sic Semper Tyrannis!

Senator Toucey, was hung in effigy, in New London, the other day, for voting for the Nebraska Bill.

The U. S. Marshal of Missouri received information lately of depredations on the public lands in McDaniel County in that State. He went there to arrest the parties implicated, but was driven by them and their friends into Arkansas. He was surrounded there by his pursuers and at the last dates still remained a captive. Information had been sent to the nearest garrison to obtain and enforce the law.

"A lawyer," said Lord Brougham, in a facetious mood "is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself."

It is said that the first cold cut nail in the world was made in 1777, by Jeremiah Wilkinson of Cumberland, R. I., who still lives.

20th of May.—Arrangements are making, at Charlotte, on an extensive scale, for a celebration of the approaching 20th of May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. All the citizens of North Carolina are invited to attend, and all the distinguished native sons of North Carolina in other States, and the descendants of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, wherever to be found, are to receive special invitations. It will doubtless be an interesting occasion and one long to be remembered.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Three Cheers for the Railroad.—We have barely time to state, before going to press, that the County Court by the unanimous vote of the Magistrates present, decided yesterday to have an election, on the first Thursday in May, to obtain the sense of the people, as to whether the County shall subscribe $150,000 to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The people are in favor of it, beyond a doubt. We are bound to have the Railroad, that's certain.

Newbern Atlantic.

The Oregon Pea.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) News, says:

"Mr. Albert G. Phillips, of King's Point, St. Johns river, has been kind enough to leave at our office a sample of the Oregon Pea. He informs us that some two years since he noticed an account of them in a Cincinnati paper, which stated that they grew very luxuriantly, and it would be of advantage to those parts of the South where grass cannot be well grown to cultivate them as a substitute for hay. With much public spirit, and the hope of being able to benefit the agriculture of this part of the State, Mr. Phillips sent for a pint of the peas, at a cost of 1.00, and paid in addition $1.30 for postage.

On receiving them he planted them two feet apart each way, there being from five to eight peas in a hill. Though the summer was dry, and on this account he had some doubt whether they would do well, they flourished, grew finely, and soon spread so that they shaded the ground. The stalks were stout and notwithstanding their abundant foliage and consequent weight, bore themselves up, and grew from three to four feet high.

The great advantage attending the use of this pea is, that in curing it does not cast its leaves as is the case with the common cow pea or clay pea. This is no trifling advantage for thereby a large amount of tender vegetable matter is saved for the use of stock. It found to answer well as a substitute for hay, and that stock are fond of it. When we consider that many thousands of dollars are annually expended on this river for the purchase of Northern hay, for the use of our loggers, hay and even some of our farmers, as we are told, it becomes highly desirable that the planting community should reap some of the benefits of this expenditure. We hope the introduction of this pea may be conducive to this end and to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Few persons, we apprehend, have any correct idea of the magnitude of the trade, at home and abroad, in poultry and eggs. Having recently had our attention directed to a work embodying some interesting statistics on the subject, we propose placing them before the reader. The amount of sales of poultry at the Quincy market, Boston, in the year 1848, was 674,423; while for the whole city of Boston they exceeded four millions. The number of eggs sold in Quincy market was 1,129,735, the price paid for them being about $203,352, or an average of 18 cents per dozen. The sales in the whole city, it is supposed, fell little short of $1,000,000. The daily average consumption of eggs at three of the hotels in that year was 200.

The city of New York, however, it is estimated, expends a million and a half of dollars yearly in the purchase of eggs. Probably the amount in 1853 was much larger, as the above estimate was made for 1848. One single dealer in Philadelphia sends to this city daily one hundred barrels of this commodity.

Ireland and France are great egg-exporting countries. We have not the most recent statistics, but they are of sufficiently late date to approximate to the present condition of the trade. McCulloch says that the amount paid yearly by England to Ireland for eggs and poultry is from £200,000 to £500,000. The yearly value of eggs alone exported from Ireland to Great Britain exceeds £100,000. The number is probably between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000. The British census for 1841 gave an *ad valorem* estimate of the poultry stock in Ireland, in which each fowl was valued at only six pence sterling. According to this estimate, it showed that in the province of Leinster the stock of poultry amounted to £56,243; in Connaught, to £35,216; in Munster, to £62,830, and in Ulster, to £47,883; making a total of £202,172. But even at the low average named, the amount probably much exceeds this, as the people supposed the inquiry was made to obtain the basis of some new tax, and reported the number as less than it really was.

In 1844 '45, about 23,566,500 eggs were shipped from Dublin alone to London. To Liverpool, in the same year, were shipped 25,565,500 eggs, giving a total export from Dublin to two ports of England of 48,639,000, valued at £122,500. Since then, however, the trade has enormously increased.

In 1840 Great Britain imported from France and Belgium 96,000,000 of eggs, the duty upon which (one penny per dozen) amounted to £4,000. Nine-tenths of the foreign eggs imported into Great Britain are from France. The importation thence in 1842 was 89,548,741: in 1843, 70,415,931; and in 1844, 67,487,920. The present yearly importation exceeds 80,000,000. The consumption of eggs in Paris is estimated at upward of *one hundred millions* yearly. Supposing a fowl to produce one hundred and twenty eggs annually—which is perhaps a fair average—the reader may imagine the immense stock of poultry that must be kept in France. Any one who has travelled in that country is aware that they are reared in vast numbers, they being the most profitable stock on the many small farms owned or tenanted by the French peasantry.

The late poultry shows have tended to awaken new interest in the breeding and rearing of poultry by our own farmers, especially those whose land is situated near large cities, or where there are means of rapid transport to such cities—Though we are far from believing all the stories which interested parties, or amateur poultry keepers, put forth, there can be no question that with economical management the poultry yard becomes a source of large profit, as it is of unabated interest.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

"I wouldn't do it," said Mrs. Partington in a tone of alarm, as the Senator from Worcester, in his speech upon the Charles River Railroad bill, spoke of "tapping Rhode Island." The old lady understood him literally. "I wouldn't do it," said she "for it is so small, there will not be enough to go round." She took out her snuff box and looked at the president to see if the motion would be in order, and handed it to the Senator from Suffolk, who seconded the motion by taking a pinch, and it passed stentoriously.—*Boston Post.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.

HON. JOHN KERR.—This gentleman has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the country for his skillful movement on the Land question, by which he has arrested the plunder of the old States of their property for the benefit of rail road companies in the new States. When we reflect how exceedingly difficult it is to do *any thing* in the House of Representatives,—its rules being designed, apparently, to obstruct business instead of facilitating it,—we cannot give too much credit to Mr. Kerr, new as he is to legislative bodies, for sagacity in seeing when and how it was in order to make his motion, and in resisting the various attempts to choke it off, and to impair its force. He persevered, and prevailed, and already two of these mammoth schemes have gone by the board, giving hope that the unjust system has received a blow from which it may not recover, and that it may yet be possible for the old States to secure their rights.

It gives us great pleasure to notice the commendation bestowed on Mr. Kerr in the Northern papers for his skilful movement.

A writer in the N. Y. Express says,—

"The Minnesota Railroad Bill is regarded as a great swindle, and all honest men rejoice at its defeat. In a distance of 60 miles north of St. Anthony's Falls, there are but 25 families, and no settlers whatever for the remainder of the route! The country, for the greater part of the way, is liable to be overflowed from April till July. The whole project has been devised to enrich a few unscrupulous Locofocos of the back settlements. Mr. Kerr's amendment killed the bill. It was an adroit move. Many of the friends of the bill voted for the amendment without being conscious of its ultimate effect. This amendment was moved by Mr. Kerr for the express purpose of defeating the bill. After its adoption the old-fashioned Democrats could not conscientiously vote for the bill, inasmuch as, amended, it bore a strong resemblance to an old Whig measure, once known as Clay's Land Distribution Bill.

"Mr. Kerr is a new member from North Carolina, and is regarded by his friends as the most popular man in that State. He bears a strong personal resemblance to Mr. W. A. Graham, the late Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, and like him is distinguished for purity of character and superiority of intellect. He is destined, beyond doubt, if his life be spared, to rank among the most eminent sons of that patriotic State, which has given a Gaston, a Macon, a Stanly, a Badger, and a Morehead to the councils of the nation."

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot says,—

The Douglas Democrats are highly incensed at those members of the House, who, claiming to belong to the Democratic party, voted for Mr. Kerr's amendment to the Minnesota Land Bill, providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the alternate sections, along the route of the proposed railroad, among the States that have had no grants of public lands for railroad purposes made to them. They say that this is emphatically a Whig measure, and that those Democrats who voted for it have played into the hands of the Whigs, just as the latter would have them do, and have done great damage to the Democracy. They declare that Henry Clay, during his whole brilliant political career, never achieved so striking and potent a victory over the Democracy as Mr. Kerr achieved in the passage, by a Democratic House, of his amendment, involving the distribution of the proceeds of the public land sales among the States of the Union!

The Correspondent of the Richmond Whig says:

"The defeat of the present bill is attributable, in a great measure, to the tact and adroitness of Mr. Kerr, of North Carolina. Through his agency an amendment was adopted, providing that the proceeds arising from the sale of the reserved sections should be distributed among those States which contain no public lands. But this just and wise provision was more than a Democratic Congress could swallow, for it involved too great a concession to the soundness of Whig policy. It is to be hoped that an attempt will be made to incorporate a like condition in all future bills of the kind. If it should result in the defeat of all, then a wholesale system of plunder will have been effectually stopped; but if, on the other hand, they should be able to stagger safely through, though thus encumbered, the old States will be able to derive in future some equivalent for the spoliations which they have heretofore undergone."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says,—

"The struggle in the House over the Minnesota land bill was the most important which has taken place this session. By a skilful movement, many of the Democrats were compelled to confess their conversion to a great measure of Whig policy, nothing less than the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The principal objection cited against Mr. Bennett's plan for specific grants of public lands is, that it proposes to make the old States proprietors of lands within the limits of the new ones. Mr. Kerr of N. C. proposed an amendment to the bill, granting alternate sections of public land for the use of the Minnesota Railroad, providing that the reserved sections should be sold for the benefit of the old States which had not received grants of public lands for internal improvements. This was a perfectly fair proposition. Nobody objected to assisting Minnesota in the construction of a great work, which was to promote her prosperity and increase her population; but the intended grant was none the less a donation from all the States to the territory. What valid objection, then, could there be to securing the grantees in the enjoyment of the portion of their property which they did *not* grant? The principle of affixing such a condition to all grants was affirmed by a series of close votes in the course of a two days' test. But when the friends of the bill discovered that this was the only condition on which it could pass, they abandoned the grant, and the bill was rejected by a considerable majority.

"This result certainly looks bad for the success of the numerous projects for the benefit of western improvement which are still pending. They will probably all fail. It is quite time the old States had taken a decided stand in resistance of these spoliation schemes. Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland have expended many millions of dollars on public works from which they have had no adequate return, which benefit, in some form, every settler of the west. Oppressed with heavy debts, and desirous of completing their improvements, how can they be asked to surrender their share in a vast property which they surrendered to the General Government for the common good? The Senate has already passed railroad bills to the amount of about twenty-two millions of acres, for the benefit of the Western States exclusively. The House Committee on Public Lands have reported or resolved to report other bills to the amount of at least fifteen millions of acres. None of these can pass without an agreement between the East and the West on the principle of equivalents. The Minnesota bill was undoubtedly the strongest of all, on its own merits, because the territories have a peculiar claim on the liberality of the General Government, and the defeat of the bill for its relief is a defeat of the whole system."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON THE LATE AFFAIR AT CUBA.

The following is a copy of the Message transmitted to Congress by the President in regard to the confiscation of the American steamer "Black Warrior" by the authorities of Cuba:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ultimo.

There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and as yet fruitless negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress.

Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the "Black Warrior," and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as the unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's Government; but similar expectations, in other cases, have not been realized.

The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the Home Government are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this Government to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of those powers, and in case of injuries to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the "Black Warrior," and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts intriguing our commercial rights and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to ensure the observance of our just rights, to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Accompanying the above Message were several documents, which were sent to the Printer before copies could be taken. They consist of communications from the acting American Consul at Havana, and from the officers, agents, and owners of the confiscated steamer.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Apocalypse Unveiled; The Jew of Verona; Autobiography of an Actress, by Mrs. Mowatt.

Also, further supply of Parker's Progressive Exercises in English Composition; Andrews' Sallust; Jones' Latin Reader; A. & Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Bullion's Greek and Latin Grammars; Latin and Greek Readers, Cæsar, &c.; Northend's School Speaker and School Dialogues; British Poets, Boston Edition; Scott, Byron, Shakspeare, &c., Antique binding—very beautiful; Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 16.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, having determined to retire from the army, and seek a home in the vicinity of Wilmington or Fayetteville, offers his services to the citizens of North Carolina as a CIVIL ENGINEER and SCIENTIFIC ARCHITECT.

Designs for churches, rural cottages, &c &c., will be made, and all constructions superintended, if desired. Letters promptly attended to.

S. L. FREMONT.

Wilmington, N. C., March 11, 1854. 7-6t

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, to issue a certificate for two shares of the capital stock of said Company to Sarah Grove, Guardian; the original certificate, No. 107, having been lost.

JNO. WINSLOW,
Administrator of Sarah Grove.

March 16, 1854. 7-6w

1300 Spirits Barrels now on hand, made of the best materials, and warranted. I would like to make engagements to supply Distillers for the season. Apply to Messrs. Cook & Johnson, Fayetteville, or to

G. W. LAWRENCE,
Mary's Gardens.

March 15, 1854. 7-6t

NOTICE.

ON the 12th April next, will be sold at the Market House, a LOT on Cool Spring and Russell streets, fronting John Shaw and Robert Little, known as the Forbes Lot. Credit six months.

W. B. WRIGHT, Attorney
for heirs at law of W. Forbes.

March 15, 1854. 7-6t

Mr. J. S. Davis would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that the Second Term of his SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 20th inst.

RATES OF TUITION.

Primary Georgraphy and Arithmetic,	$4 50
English Grammar, Arithmetic, and History,	5 00
Higher branches,	5 50

Mr. Davis hopes, by strict attention to business, to secure a share of public patronage. Particular attention will be paid to the morals and thorough scholarship of those entrusted to his care. Quarterly Reports of scholarship and deportment will be sent to Parents or Guardians.

March 15, 1854. 7-6t

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Mr. William Johnson, for the last five years a citizen of this city, and now proprietor of the fine Hotel in Savannah, known as the Marshall House, has favored us with the following certificate:—

"The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been used in my family and on my plantation, for a great variety of diseases requiring an external application, and has never failed to give immediate relief and effect a permanent cure. I have cured several cases of Rheumatism that had resisted the skill of our best physicians. It has cured Ringworms by a single application, Chilblains in a few days, Toothache immediately, Frost bites, Cuts, Sores and Corns, by a few applications, Nervous Headache cured entirely. In fact I have used it for almost every thing, and it has always cured. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Savannah, June 24th, 1852.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

THE CUBA DIFFICULTY.—Our readers will find in another column the President's Message to Congress in relation to the recent seizure of the U. S. Mail steamer Black Warrior at Havana.

The difficulty seriously threatens the peace of the country. The President so regards it, and speaks in a tone which leaves no room to doubt that his influence and power will be used to push matters to extremities if redress should be denied by Spain. It is stated that the Message was received with evident satisfaction by the members of Congress generally; and we notice the same feeling manifested by the press generally of both parties.

A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Express says:

"The Message has created here intense excitement, and almost everybody lauding him for the bold stand he has taken. Members of Congress, especially, are in ecstacies, and some of them will now be more clamorous than ever for the suspension of the neutrality laws, in order that private expeditions may fit out to act against Cuba."

We fear that this feeling is at the bottom of the whole affair—a desire to fit out expeditions against Cuba. It is stated in the N. Y. Courier that there is abundance of ammunition stored in and about New York, and officers and men organized and in a respectable state of discipline, all ready for an invasion of Cuba.

The facts bearing on the seizure of the Black Warrior are, as far as we can arrive at them, as follows:

That vessel has been running between New Orleans, Havana, and New York, for fifteen months past, and to avoid detention at Havana refused to take any freight for that place, but ran into port to land and receive passengers. She had always entered herself, by her manifest, as in ballast, the custom house officers always knowing that she had a cargo for New York or New Orleans, as the case might be, never entering thereto, and only caring to see that she had no cargo for Havana. On this occasion, as usual, she was entered as in ballast, and when the Captain applied for his clearance it was refused, on the ground that there was cotton on board. He then applied for permission to amend his manifest, by admitting the fact of the cargo. Permission was refused, on the ground that he had already applied for his clearance. He urged that the law allowed him 12 hours in which to find that the time had not expired, and that the clearance had not been obtained. The authorities, after a good deal of negotiation, proceeded to discharge the cargo, whereupon the captain hauled down his colors, and, with his crew, abandoned the vessel.

Six day's *afterwards*, there was published, an order said to have been adopted five days *before* the seizure, annulling the right to amend a manifest.

The whole affair is annoying enough, and looks very like a deliberate attempt to harass our commerce. But we have as yet only one side. What further may show remains to be seen. We trust it will tend to allay the ill feeling, and advance of an amicable adjustment.

There are many rumors at Washington and we are inclined to think there is some foundation for them. Of the arrival of a special messenger from Spain with offers of reparation for the seizure of the Steamer. It is said also that the British Minister had offered his mediatorial services, expressing his chagrin at the conduct of the Cuban authorities.

The Washington Star says that a special messenger was to leave there on Friday with Despatches for our Minister at Madrid. A sloop of war has been in waiting for several days at New York to convey such a messenger. And the Boston papers state that another sloop of war at that place is ordered to be gotten in readiness with all possible despatch, supposed to be destined for Cuba.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Municipal authorities of this town have appointed the following Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, to assemble in Charleston, S. C., on Monday the 10th of April:—

Messrs. R. K. Bryan, P. M. Hale, J. Winslow, J. Banks, W. H. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, J. D. Williams, S. W. Tillinghast, Jos. Arey, W. Winslow, and C. G. Wright.

The first of the Conventions met at Baltimore in December 1852, the second at Memphis, Tenn. in June 1853, and Charleston was then fixed upon as the place of meeting for the third. They appointed 260 delegates to it, Richmond, Va., 50, Tennessee, (by the Governor of that State) 500, besides Delegates appointed from various towns in South Carolina, and perhaps other States.

This Convention should not be confounded with the Nashville Convention, which had an entirely different mission about it. It is a different affair altogether. Its object is to promote the commercial and internal improvement of the Southern States.

Our friends of the Greensborough Patriot have evidently misapprehended us. In expressing our views in the idea advanced at Charleston, of a Rail road from that place to Raleigh, via Fayetteville, we had no idea of a scheme to "open a trade from North Carolina to Charleston." It would be a road for *travel*, not for trade. It is situated there and here. We can scarcely be accused of any such affection for our Southern neighbor, any more than for our Northern neighbors, as would induce us to favor a scheme which would abstract any more of our produce to swell the trade and their pride, at the expense of North Carolina. We go for our own ports and our own markets, in preference to those of Virginia and South Carolina.

THE NORTHERN CLERGY.—It is always disagreeable to us to publish any thing by which the clergy, either as a body or individually, are placed in an unfavorable attitude. But the Northern clergy have stepped out of their pulpits to write memorials and protests to Congress, and to harangue public meetings, against the Nebraska bill. They may secure some temporary favor at home by these movements, but the eventual results will be to lower their order in the public estimation, and to assist in stirring up strife between the two sections of this Union.

The following is the protest, signed by 3050 New England clergymen, which was presented to Congress a few days ago:—

"The undersigned, clergymen of different religious denominations in New England, hereby, in the NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD, and in his presence, do solemnly PROTEST against the passage of the Nebraska bill, or any repeal or modification of existing legal prohibitions of slavery in that part of our national domain which it proposes to organize into the Territory of Nebraska and Kansas.

"We protest against it as a great moral wrong; as a breach of faith, eminently injurious to the moral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements; as a measure full of danger to the peace, and even the existence, of our beloved Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgment of the Almighty."

A long and very animated debate took place on the subject, in which Mr. Douglas denounced the paper as an insult to the Senate, as destitute of a particle of truth in its allegation of a breach of faith, as an atrocious falsehood, an atrocious calumny, against the Senate, prostituting the pulpit to the miserable and corrupting influence of party politics; as neglecting their holy religion and violating its sacred principles, and truth, and honor, and getting up a document here which is offensive, and which no gentleman can endorse without violating all the rules of courtesy, propriety and of honor, &c. &c.

The protest was also strongly objected to by Messrs. Mason, Butler, Adams, Pettit and Badger. The signers were defended by Messrs. Houston, [Gen Sam Houston lauding and defending the clergy must have been a spectacle,] Everett, and Seward. It was finally laid on the table. It would not have been received at all, if its character had been known at first.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, (says the Richmond Whig,) in his fanatical speech at New Haven the other day, talked very bravely indeed, though an old man, about throwing away his crutches and grasping a sword—in the event of the consummation of the Nebraska outrage, and the fearful sectional conflict to which he said it was sure to lead. He declared it to be his purpose the moment the occasion demanded it to lay aside his venerable clerical garment and "put on a red coat." We publish this cool and valorous declaration of the redoubtable Doctor in order to give the South a chance to prepare to defend herself in due season—not knowing how soon or how vigorously we may be pitched into by an army of Northern Apostles, who have done nothing worse that we know of than "steal" a few of our negroes in particular and wear "the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," generally. Professor Silliman warmly endorsed the spunky declaration of his reverend friend, and announced himself to be fully his equal in valor, determination and all martial attributes—ready, if need be, to take his "part in the contest"—to quit "teaching the young idea how to shoot," and to instruct his Abolition companions in the nobler art of shooting their Southern neighbors:—whether only with paper bullets at a safe distance from all personal danger, or with *bona fide* balls, face to face with their antagonists,—we are not precisely informed.

We record these things with pain, but they are important parts of the history of the times, which we are not at liberty to disregard or overlook.

NORTHERN COLLEGES.—An anti-Nebraska Meeting at New Haven the other day was addressed by Profs. Silliman, and Thatcher of Yale College. The South was roundly abused by both; and they recommended the formation of "a great liberty party," the end of whose operations was to be "known to Heaven only." If dissolution of the Union ensued and fighting was necessary, they were ready to take their part in it.

Such demonstrations as these ought to be sufficient to induce Southern people to keep their children at home and encourage their own colleges.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—At the commencement of the S. C. University 79 gentlemen received the degree of M. D; among them the following from this State:

J. W. Caldwell, W. D. Caldwell, D. A. Campbell, G. W. Fletcher, J. McK. Henderson.

BEAR HUNT.—A correspondent in Alabama has sent us an account of a bear hunt in that State, in which several old settlers of Moore and Richmond counties in this State participated, viz: John McEachern, A. D. Patterson, Dr. John McKinnon, W. Barnes and A. T. Dean, assisted by an old bear hunter, Thomas Sheffield. They fired a Swamp which had not been previously burnt for ten years, and killed eleven fine bears, besides wild cats, &c., &c.

TRAVELLING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—"Is dis de way to New Yark?" asked a middle aged foot traveller, apparently a German, whom we met in Hay street on Friday last. He was wending his way up town, westwardly, when he accosted us. We turned him to the right, and set his face Northward, whereupon he pointed to the telegraph wires, which had evidently been his guide from the South, and brought him to a stand still where they take a turn from the corner at which the telegraph office was formerly located.

We notice a paragraph in many of the Southern Locofoco papers stating that Judge Bronson has written a letter in opposition to the Nebraska Bill. Judge Bronson *has* published a letter in *favor* of that Bill and denouncing the Evening Post (soft Locofoco) for publishing a garbled copy of a letter written some years ago as a new letter in opposition to the Bill.

Good characters these men give to each other.

MORE FRAUDS.—Mr. Stanton, of the House, recommends strict investigation to be made into the payments made on the Harguos and Legget claims. The latter amounted to $100,000—of which it is said Secretary Marcy received one-half.

IMPORTANT ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—According to the latest and most reliable accounts, the Administration party has sustained a defeat in New Hampshire. The Whigs and Free Soilers together have certainly secured a majority of the Legislature, and have reduced the majority of the Locofoco Governor to a few hundred votes, instead of the 8,000 majority for Gen. Pierce.

This is a result deeply to be deplored, not because it puts one party up or another down, but because it has been caused solely by hostility to the South, for the present exhibition of which the Nebraska bill is the pretext; though before the election, the Washington Union and the New Hampshire Locofoco papers denied that the bill was an issue to be decided by it. If it had been admitted as an issue, the defeat of the Administration would evidently have been far more decisive.

If Southern people are wise they will learn one important lesson from this and other events now passing before them. They will learn what reliance is to be placed upon the assurance of the Locofoco presses and orators in our midst, that the Northern Locofocos may be depended on for doing justice to the South. So far from it, here is an instance where they desert their President and their party by thousands, go over to the Whigs or the free soilers, either, or any where, rather than permit a measure of justice to the South to be adopted. This is the strongest case that can be presented. A New Hampshire President, their own fellow citizen, their pride and their boast, is for the bill, and their Senators are for it, but these Locofoco *friends of the South!* discard their President, their Senators and their party, rather than allow a Southern measure to be passed. If any Southern man should hereafter rely upon the Northern Locofoco party, he will deserve to be laughed at.

John P. Hale is elected to the Legislature, and it is supposed that he and Edmund Burke will be elected Senators in Congress.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF LOCOFOCO RELIABILITY.—Close upon the heels of the above election comes an account of the rescue of a fugitive slave by 6,000 citizens of Milwaukie, Wisconsin. The man had been taken and committed to jail, as the slave of a man in Missouri. A mob of 6,000 people, in a city of 30,000 inhabitants (the mob must have included about every male adult in the city,) broke open the jail and took the negro off in triumph. And on the next day an immense concourse went in search of the Missouri owner, with a barrel of tar and a bundle of feathers! The city is Locofoco by an overwhelming majority; yet not one man in it was found to raise voice or arm in favor of obedience to the law and the constitution!

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—The Sulky mail from Elizabeth Town &c., due here yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, was found in the road about 4 miles below this town yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The horse was tied in the corner of the fence, and the driver had apparently abandoned the horse, sulky, and mail, and was no where to be seen. The persons who found it very properly brought the mail to the Post Office.

The Greensborough Patriot, we are sorry to see, dissents from the resolution of the Whig Convention in regard to a Convention to amend the State Constitution, with a limitation against a change of the basis. It wants a free Convention.

STICK TO IT.—The Salisbury Banner again asserts that "Gen. Dockery was elected by a majority of 1060 votes in a district usually giving from 2000 to 2500 Whig majority."

The returns of the elections show that this is not true. But what of that? It is not likely that the readers of the Banner will see the returns.

FLOUR.—After the arrival of the Arabia at New York, flour fell from 50 to 62½ cents per bbl.

COTTON.—The Commercial circular of Geo. G. Henry of Mobile shows that, in the four years of 1850-1-2-3, the consumption of cotton was 13,363,000 bales—yearly average 3,341,000 bales. The entire production was 13,081,000 bales—yearly average 3,270,000 bales.

The Wilmington Herald notices the great scarcity of vessels and high rates of freight at that port, and suggests the building of a number of fore-and-aft schooners, materials for the purpose being cheaper there than elsewhere.

The merchants and manufacturers of this place have long felt the disadvantage of the scarcity and high freights complained of, and would rejoice to see the evil remedied.

FIRES IN WILMINGTON.—The Herald learns that for the past year the fires in Wilmington have amounted to $7,270; more than half of which was invested in distilleries.

A Virginia Locofoco, making a speech in Congress in opposition to a grant of land to a Wisconsin Rail Road, referred his Locofoco brethren to the following resolution adopted by the Virginia Democracy, and declared his intention to stand by it to the end:

Resolved, "That Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or to grant, directly or indirectly, the public lands, to the purpose of internal improvement."

That is the ground occupied, as we understand it, by the Locofocos of North Carolina and most of the other old States. And it is the very ground which suits the Land grabbing States. By it they get all and we get none. Its operation is very simple. The Southern Democracy, pretending constitutional scruples, refuse to allow the Southern States to accept any of the lands. The Land States are perfectly willing not to give them any for it does not interfere with their taking as much as they please. So the lands go; and so they will continue to go until the people take the matter in hand and see, what is clearly the fact, that these Southern scruples are held often for the purpose of making the public Lands a great fund for the manufacture of Locofoco votes in the new States.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday last, the bill to promote the efficiency of the army by providing for retiring disabled officers, was passed, 25 to 10.

Mr. Foot spoke in favor of the right of Mr. Phelps to his seat.

On Thursday, Mr. Wade proposed to amend the Homestead Bill by granting land to foreigners hereafter coming into the country, as well as to those already here.

Messrs. Mason, and Toucey spoke in opposition to Mr. Phelps's right to a seat, and Messrs. Geyer and Clayton in favor.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clayton's speech, the question was taken, and decided against Mr. Phelps's right, yeas 12, nays 26.

Mr. Badger offered a resolution, which was at once adopted, to pay Mr. Phelps his mileage and per diem up to that day.

On Friday, private bills were taken up.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the House took up the deficiency appropriation bill, and two speeches were made in favor of the Nebraska bill. [Any thing is in order when the House is in committee of the whole.]

The President's Message in regard to Cuba was received, read, and referred.

On Thursday, Mr. Giddings delivered a long speech against the President's Cuba Message.

The deficiency bill was then taken up.

On Friday, the deficiency appropriation bill was passed, after striking out $530,000 for purchasing buildings for the Assay office in New York. It appropriates about $2,000,000.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

TERRIBLE COLLEGE RIOT.—A disgraceful riot occurred at New Haven on the 17th, (St. Patrick's Day,) between a portion of the Students of Yale College and the Irish citizens who were celebrating the day. One man, Patrick O'Neill, was shot dead, and several others wounded.

There is a considerable pressure in the money market in the Northern cities.

It appears to be very difficult for the Carolinian to represent us truly. We assigned no cause, as it says, for the prosperity of the Observer. What we did was to assign one cause (among others) why the Locofoco paper in this place did not prosper, though surrounded by its legion of Locofocos.

The Carolinian intimates that it has deserved success, if it has not attained it. Does not the idea convey an imputation upon the *sagacity* or the *gratitude* of its party? (to say nothing about the *modesty* of the editor.)

Congressional Sketch.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Times writing from Washington states that high words passed between representatives, Bocock and Skelton, on Monday last. The latter, just before adjournment, objected to something proposed by Mr. Bocock, who immediately after adjournment stepped up to him, and shaking his fist under his nose, exclaimed, "You are a scoundrel, Sir!—A damned scoundrel; now make the most in it." Mr. Skelton replied, "Don't you ever speak to me again."

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The result of the New Hampshire election, it is thought, will have a deleterious effect upon the success of the Nebraska bill, to the House. Several political trimmers are now quivering and almost ready to bolt.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 15, and 18—Str. Fanny Lutterloh and Rowan, (Lutterloh's Line,) with boat Myrover in tow, with goods for P P Johnson, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, S J Hinsdale, J W Baker, H Erambert, H & E J Lilly, Graham & Little, Mrs C Ward, R Mitchell, Jas Kyle, R W Goldston, Troy & Marsh, R Smith, McGregor & Lamont, T Horne, B C Douthitt, T S Lutterloh.

March 17—Str Evergreen, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with F Fries in tow, with goods for T C Pfohl, Hunt, Adderton & McKay, H A London & Co, F D Breece, G W Brown, D Carmichael, W McIntyre, J & T Waddill, C A Cameron, F Fries, C Goddard & Co, A Johnson, W N Tillinghast, W R Valentine, W F & E F Moore, E C Hall, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Rockfish Co, J H Hall, Rev R T Heflin, G W Williams & Co, A R McDuffie, Cook & Johnson, Troy & Marsh, W H Lutterloh, Jones & Lett, W Taylor, Murphy, McRorie & Co, also, 201 hhds of Molasses for Merchants of this place, and the interior.

March 18—Str Gov Graham (Cape Fear Line,) with N King in tow, with goods for Boner & Crist, G W Bingham, Swaim & Sherwood, W Welch, Dillon & Johnson, Barnhardt & Sullivan, Geo Brandt, J M Roper & Co, S L Gilmer, Maxwell & Horah, John Miller, Johnson & Kelly, Richwine, Hanson & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Gardner & Co, H Wright, Moss & Parker, Tyson, Kelly & Co, M T Cox, Foust & Bro, Lash & Moore, Hackett, Vickers & Co, J W Eccles, S C N Dixon, T Bostick, J H Foust, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, J Kyle, H L Myrover & Co, J Cowles, J T Andrews & Co, D & W McLaurin, Troy & Marsh, B C Douthitt, J R & J Sloan, W S Glenn, Shelly & Field, Island Ford Co, J W Thomas, F Fentress, P R & D C Harden, E Perry, S Young, D Bulle, Gold Hill Co, J C Thomson, C N McAdoo, Gilmer & Glenn, H Stauber, S Sears, J S Gibson, G W Williams & Co, F L Gorrell, W R Smith, Gray & Saunders, E & B Gaither, G H Haynes, Watts, Tomlin & Co, Thompson & Harris, F M Johnson, Sullivan & Bell, J H Thompson, Leahman & Butner, Leahman, Butner & Leahman, Glenn & Rankin, G W Johnson, G W L Crowson, J D Click & Co.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Marabeax Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do, plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves; Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls; embroidered and plain Mantillas; Silk and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Flats, trimmed and plain; Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials and Tabs. A good selection of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Buskins, and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

March 20, 1854. 80tf

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers upon terms that will not fail to please. Goods packed as well as in any market in the United States.

Country Merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it well and soon enough.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 20, 1854. 80-3m

Carolinian and Argus copy.

Blanks for sale here.

MARRIED,

In Wadesborough, on the 11th instant, by the Rev'd Wm. W. Mood, WILSON WILLIAMS, of Davie county, N. C., to Miss MARY A., daughter of Mr. John Q. McPherson, of Wadesborough.

In Montgomery county, near Pekin, by Jeremiah Luther, Esq., Mr. MARTIN CHAPPELL to Miss ELIZABETH HARBERT, all of Montgomery.

In Randolph County, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Causey, JOHN M. ODELL, Esq., to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Robert Kirkman, Esq., all of Randolph.

In the City of New York, on the 9th instant, V. H. IVY, Esq., of New Orleans, to Miss MARY MARGARET WATTS of Fayetteville, N. C.

On the 9th inst., by M. Evans, Esq., Mr. CHARLES CLINARD to Miss SARAH YOKELY, all of Davidson.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., by Rev. N. F. Reid, Rev. A. WEAVER, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss SARAH A. BOBBITT, of Halifax county, N. C.

In Bladen county, on the 15th inst., by J. H. Clark, Esq., JOHN D. MAULTSBY to Mrs. NANCY CALLIHAN, of Bladen.

DIED,

On Little River, Montgomery county, on the 2d inst., Mr. ANANIAS ROBINSON, in the 41st year of his age. ["Argus" please copy.]

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., Miss SOPHIA J. PHILLIPS, in the 23d year of her age. The deceased had been for several years a member of the Baptist Church. She expressed in her dying moments a willingness to depart and be with Jesus. Calling her friends to her bed-side, she exhorted them to prepare to meet her in Heaven, repeating the beautiful lines:

What is there here that courts my stay,
Or keeps me back from home?
Kind angels beckon me away,
And Jesus bids me come.

She has left a numerous circle of friends to deplore her premature death. C. McC.

In this town, on Monday the 6th inst., Capt. SAMUEL MABSON, aged about 64 years. He served his country faithfully in the war of 1812, and was in the memorable battle of New Orleans.

In Robeson county, on the 13th inst., Miss LUCY CULBREATH, daughter of Mr. Camp Culbreath, in the 25th year of her age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and bore her painful and protracted disease for more than four years, and many other sad afflictions with true Christian resignation, and died with unshaken confidence in the consolations of our Holy Religion. The influence of her pure and gentle spirit will long be felt among those who knew her and loved her best.

Argus and Carolinian copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 20.

BACON—	10	a 10½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	25	a	Cuba,	26	a 27
CANDLES—E. F.	16	a 17	New Orleans,	37½	a 40
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 6
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	80	a
COFFEE—Rio,	13	a 14	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,		a 14	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	8½	a 9	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,	7	a 8	Flaxseed,	1 00	a
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	13	a 15	SHOT—		
Dundee,	12	a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	10	a 12	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	60	a 75
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	45	a 50
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45	a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	40	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Superfine,		a 6 25	Fr. Brandy,	$2	a 3 00
Fine,		a 6 00	American Gin,	30	a 40
Scratched,		a 5 75	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
GRAIN—			SUGAR—		
Corn,	1 10	a 1 15	Loaf,	11	a 12
Wheat,	$0	a 1 10	Crushed,	10	a 11
Oats,	60	a	St. Croix,	9	a
Peas,		a 1 00	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Rye,	1 00	a 1 10	New Orleans,	6	a 8
HIDES—Dry,	9	a 10	TALLOW—	11	a 12
Green,	3	a 4	TOBACCO—		
IRON—			Leaf,	none.	
Swedes, co. bar,	5	a	Manufactured,	8	a 15
Ditto, wide,	6	a	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2	50
English,	4	a	WINDOW GLASS—		
LARD—	10	a 11	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LEAD—	8½	a 9	10 x 12,	2¾	a
			WOOL—		a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton fair to good, 8½ to 9 cents; ordinary to middling, 7 to 8 cents.

Flour was dull on Saturday, at 6¾ to 6¾. The accounts from Liverpool and New York, since received, are unfavorable, and this morning about 6 25 is offered. Turpentine 3 70. Spirits 55 to 56.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, yellow 4 30, virgin 3 44, hard 2 35. Spirits 62; some holders ask 63 to 64. Rosin $1 to 1 05. Tar 2 55. 2 rafts Lumber sold at $12 50; rather dull. 3 rafts Timber sold at $8, 8 75, and 12. Bacon 9 50 hog round. Fayetteville Flour 7 50.

At New York, Flour 7 25 to 7 50. Corn 78 to 80. Cotton had advanced ¼ cent during the week.

At Charleston, cotton firm at ¼ advance.

Total receipts of cotton 1,893,520 bales, against 2,632,491 last year. Decrease 638,971.

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem: which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m., arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayettevillle daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion. M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-2t

SPRING 1854.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

NEW SPING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to: he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,

which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase. J. C. THOMPSON,

Market Square.

March 17, 1852. 80-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. I GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.

March 18, 1854. 80tf

SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Interest of Davidson College demands a prompt payment of all the Scholarships sold by the Board of Trustees.

A longer indulgence cannot be given without a serious embarrassment to the finances of the College and all are urged to pay without further delay.

Certificates of Scholarship can be had of Dr. E. Hutchinson, of Charlotte, D. A. Davis, Esq., of Salisbury, Pres. Williamson or J. P. Henderson, Esq., of Davidson College, George McNeill, Esq., of Fayetteville or Rev. J. R. McIntosh, of Florah College, to whom payments can be made.

ROBT. J. McDOWELL, Treas.

March 20, 1854. 80-4t

JAMES T. HOUSTON,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

ENGRAVER AND REPAIRER OF JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, &c.,

IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

Office on Hay Street, in the new fire-proof Mutual Insurance Company's Building, opposite the Methodist Church.

Having had near fifteen years' experience in the business, he believes he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

1854.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES.
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully inform his friends, that he will be absent from Fayetteville the early and middle part of next week.

March 20, 1854. 80-3t

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world!

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and "three thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gause, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, prominent among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURE LINEN, latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, 600 Linen Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Cloths of every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, beautiful patterns.

☞ CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 80-2mi

MULES! MULES! MULES!

I HAVE 80 head of MULES, now on the road from Kentucky, among them are 50 four and five year old, Missouri raised, of extra form and medium size, said to be the best Mules in the world for hardships. They will be at the Gulf, on the 26th March; at Fayetteville, on the 1st of April; at Elizabethtown, on the 6th. Those wishing to purchase fine stock would do well to call on us.

H. T. WILSON & CO.

March 20, 1854. 80-3t

AGRICULTURAL.

WE have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c. J. & T. WADDILL.

A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.

J. & T. W.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

State of North Carolina.

Special Term of Stanly Superior Court.

BY an order of the Presiding Judge, at March Term, 1854, a Special Term of Stanly Superior Court is ordered and appointed to be held on the 4th Monday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Albemarle, for the trial of Law and Equity Causes, at which time all parties and witnesses in suits on the Trial Docket are notified and required to attend.

PRESTON W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

March 13, 1854. 80*6t

Carolina Watchman six weeks.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his Old Stand to that new and commodious Building within a short distance of his former house, where he will be pleased to entertain the Travelling Public and Regular Boarders in the best possible manner.

An attentive Ostler and good Servants will always be in attendance.

J. A. McDONALD.

Gulf, Chatham county, N. C. 80*3t

LOST,

A NOTE on Zach. Lochlier and John A. McNeill for $47 55, dated Feb'y 3d or 5th, 1853, I think. All persons are forbid to trade for such a Note.

DANIEL CURRIE, Robeson county.

March 16, 1854. 80*2t

CONSUMPTION is, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (except epidemics,) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as *infallible*, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such, is offered to the public; as also STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by

80-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

New Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving into Store, a large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which will be sold at wholesale or retail at small profits. Their Stock embraces

St. Croix, Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans Brown Sugars; A, B, and C Coffee Sugars; Loaf, Crushed and Powdered do; fine and common Teas; Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger; Alum, Epsom Salts; Brimstone; Indigo, Madder; Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Snuff; S. C. Soda; Ground Mustard; Fancy and Bar Soaps; Camphor, Borax; Cider Vinegar; Mackerel, in bbls., half-bbls., and kits; Mess Pork; Molasses, Syrup; Sack Salt; Broad and Club Axes, Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Shovels, Spades and Forks; broad and common bar Iron, Steel, Nails, and Spikes; Weeding Hoes; Hollow-ware, large assortment; Blacksmith Tools; Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and Straw Cutters; Hats, Shoes, and Domestic Dry Goods; with almost every thing usually to be found in this market.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

THOS. J. JOHNSON

HAS just received and offers for sale—
10 bbls. extra New Orleans MOLASSES,
5 " " Syrup,
10 " " Mess Pork,
5 bbls. new crop Molasses,
N. C. and Western Bacon,
Blacksmith's Tools, complete.

Together with a varied stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and DRY GOODS, which will be exchanged for country produce, cash, or good paper

—ALSO—

A heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, some very fine.

—ALSO—

Fine Dress Coats and Pants, Satin and other Vests, Shirts, &c. &c

—ALSO—

Distillers' Glue, and Seed Oats.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 16, 1854 72tf

FALL, 1853.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are

1,500 pieces new style Calico; 750 M. DeLane; 175 French and English Merinos; 250 Alpaca; Plaid Brocade and other Silks; Merino and Crape Plaid and plain Shawls, assorted; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Hdk'fs; Bobinet, Lace and Edgings; Boots and Shoes; Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10. With many other goods; all of which have been purchased for CASH, by the Package, and will be offered wholesale or retail as low as possible. Those wishing to purchase goods will please call and examine.

Sept. 16, 1853. 29tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. PETER P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's *understanding* a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is "*Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish.*" He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and he supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

Nov. 9, 1853. THOMAS GILL. 47tf

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON.

J. G. SMITH respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the surrounding country, that he has moved his Barbering establishment to the Hotel Building. His room may be now found opposite the new Fayetteville Bank, where he is prepared to Shave and Trim on accommodating terms. He very respectfully returns thanks to his old customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and hopes that his custom will be GREATLY INCREASED, as he has been to a considerable expense in fitting up his Shop for the comfort of his customers. He would invite the attention of the citizens to his READING ROOM, in rear of his Shaving Establishment, where they will find all the leading Political papers of the day.

All kinds of Perfumeries and Hair Oils, Shaving Soap, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and a variety of other articles in his line, for sale.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1853. 38-6m

BARTHW FULLER,

Attorney at Law,

ATTENDS to the drawing of all Pensions payable at this Agency, and the prosecution of suspended Pension Claims against the United States. He invites those who may believe themselves entitled to pensions or the arrearages of pension to correspond with him, and particularly the following persons: James Anderson; Jacob Johnson; Hardy Johnson; George Kearsey; Ford Hall Pope; Nancy Thomas, widow of Philip; Martha Allen, widow of William; Janet Armstrong, widow of Thomas; Isabella McNeill, widow of Daniel; Mourning Scall, widow of Sanders.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1854. 71-3m

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 1854. 59tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 12 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service.—She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety.

Sept. 10, 1853. R. M. ORRELL, Ag't. 27tf

GUANO.

50 TONS received and for sale by

Dec. 15, 1853. C. T. HAIGH & SON. 53tf

☞ Cream Ale, Layer Raisins, Box Cheese, half and qr. Barrels Fresh No. 1 and 2 Mackerel. For sale by

Dec. 20, 1853. C. T. HAIGH & SON. 55tf

Turpentine Axes.

Feb'y 13, 1854. J. & T. WADDILL. 70tf

Sperm Candles! Sperm Candles!!

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH,
N. W. Cor. Market Square.

March 6, 1854. 76-1m

Valuable Information to the Public.

GENTLEMEN wishing to supply themselves for the approaching Spring and Summer, with fine and fashionable Garments, will find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern Cities with a fine large cheap and well selected assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Shirts, Collars, Cravats and other Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes; Travelling Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags; Walking Canes; Looking Glasses; Umbrellas; India Rubber Overcoats, Leggings and Sandals; Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests.

HATS AND CAPS.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.,
between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

March 1, 1854. 75-tfM

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the name and style of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO., for the transaction of a general Mercantile business in the Town of Fayetteville.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

March 1, 1854. 76

NEW GOODS.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. are now receiving their goods, at the New Brick Store on Gillespie Street, three doors south of the Market, consisting of loaf, crushed, granulated, and brown Sugars; Coffee; Tea; Saleratus; Pepper, Spice; Ginger; Bar Soap; Candies; Raisins; Cassia; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Fine and Blasting Powder; Shot and Lead; Golden Syrup; Swedes Iron—broad and narrow bar; Band, Hoop, Strap, Rod and Sheet Iron; English Bar do.; Square and Octagon Cast Steel; Eng. Blister Steel; Horse Shoes; Cut and Wrought Nails; Flooring and Ceiling Brads; Blacksmith Tools; Club, Broad and Turpentine Axes; Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Log, Trace and Halter Chains; Wagon Boxes; Coffee Mills; Cotton and Wool Cards; Cut Tacks; Dog Irons; Tea Kettles; Shovels and Tongs; Preserve Kettles; Frying Pans; Curry Combs, Weeding Hoes; Seives; Waldron's best Sythe; Dutch Grass do.; Straw Knives; Long Handle Shovels; Ditching Spades; Sad Irons; Red Cord and Well Rope; Gold Pans; Linseed, Machinery and Tanner's Oil; White Lead; Blake's Fire-Proof Paint; Ven. Red; Spanish Brown; Litharge; Lamp Black; Chrome Green and Yellow; Prussian Blue; Rose Pink and Umber; Shoe, Paint, Varnish and White Wash Brushes; Window Glass and Putty; Copperas; Starch; Alum; Borax; Indigo and Madder; Snuff; Saltpetre; Blacking; Matches; Wafers; Ink; Gum Camphor; Nutmegs; Extract Logwood; Dead Shot; Essences; Laudanum; Paregoric; B. Drops; Opodeldoc; Brimstone; Assafœdita; Shoe Thread; Mustard; Epsom Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Distiller's Glue; Quicksilver; Fine and Common Shaving Soap; Fine Chewing Tobacco; Water Buckets; Brooms; Cocoa Dippers, &c., all of which we will sell at wholesale or retail as low as possible.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

87,000 Imported Havana Regalia and Principe Cigars, now ready for inspection, and for sale at wholesale only. GEORGE BRANDT.

March 1, 1854. 75-tfM

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL,
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon,
200 lbs. Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
5 " Adamantine Candles,
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap,
10 " Soda Crackers,
2 hhds. Brown Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.

ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By

W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

Skim Nets and Net Twine, for sale by

W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 25, 1854. 65-2m

Removal, and New Firm.

WM. M. CARTER having associated with FAUST & WINEBRENER, they will continue the HARDWARE BUSINESS under the firm of

Faust, Winebrener & Co.,

And have REMOVED to their NEW FIVE-STORY BROWN STONE STORE, No. 45 North 3d Street, East side above Market, Philadelphia, (erected on the lot formerly occupied by the "Old City Hotel,") where we are prepared to show a very full assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, Turpentine Axes, Hackers,

And all other goods usually kept by Hardware establishments. We respectfully solicit a visit from our friends, and buyers generally.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1854. 704t

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE.] (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

JOHN I. SMITH,

WHOLESALE

UMBRELLA

AND

PARASOL

Manufacturer,

234 and 235

BROADWAY, New York,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE BROADWAY BANK,)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL

assortment of

Umbrellas and Parasols,

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

Before Purchasing.

N. B. Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

70-3mpd] **JOHN I. SMITH,**
Manufacturer.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

May 31, 1852. J. UTLEY. 95tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh.) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store, for sale W. H. LUTTERLOH

Jan'y 18, 1854 63tf

D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

October 10, 1853. 34tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. H. C. McLEAN. 51tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn, For sale by

WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1852. 87tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

June 26, 1852. J. A. GILCHRIST. 3-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

WANTED.

A PAIR of good sized well broke MULES.

Feb'y 28, 1854. J. & T. WADDILL. 75tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

FISH! FISH!!

MACKEREL in half and whole Barrels, for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Sept. 14. 28tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

Oct. 27, 1853. WM. R. BOLTON. 40tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING AND DAGUERREOTYPING.

MR. J. S. WEAR

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has opened rooms over Mr. J. M. Beasley's Store, on Hay Street, where he will be happy to attend to the above branches of art.

Mr. W. hopes that by his experience in the Arts and his desire and ability to please, to merit public patronage.

Dec. 19, 1853. 54-tf

LEAD, ZINC,

IRON PAINT,

OIL AND COLORS,

MANUFACTURED BY

FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.,

Represented by LEWIS, JAMES & CO.,

135 South Front Street,

Philadelphia.

Orders thankfully received—punctually attended to, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered for sale on the most liberal Terms.

For samples and particulars, please address as above.

67-3mpd

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 58tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. G. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854 70-3m

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen, having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability, and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

Jan'y 30. GEO. McNEILL. 60tf

Wagon and Team for sale.

ONE large Road Wagon and 4 Horses,
2 Buggies, and 1 Carryall.
For sale cheap by
JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 14, 1853. 44tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 13-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most tastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting; Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.

Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL,
JOHN H. COOK,
JAS. KYLE, } Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

Fall and Winter Stock

For 1853.

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853. 35tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 20, 1853. 98tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 90tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber is prepared and qualified to despatch all orders for Paper Hanging, having on hand a fine assortment; among which may be found the Oak and Marble patterns. He also carries on the Mattress-making and Painting, of all descriptions. Call on him at No. 7 Green street.

Jan'y 16, 1854. R. W. HENRY. 62tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Store Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

SHOOKS WANTED.

THE Subscribers want to purchase any quantity of the above named article: those having the same for sale will do well to call on us at the Store No. 7, Green Street, North of the Market, after the first of January.

R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Dec. 14, 1853. 53-tf

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for 100,000 lbs. of Cotton Batting or Wadding. Also, for 3,000,000 (three millions) of Reeds from 3 to 3½ feet long, and also, 10,000 (ten thousand) pounds of good clean Corn Shucks, in stated quantities. For further particulars inquire of R. W. HENRY.
J. HENRY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1853. 44-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Dundee Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

Oct. 3, 1853. JAS. G. COOK. 32tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McNeill, of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68-3t

$75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro fellow named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Cumberland county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, in Moore or Chatham counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, of dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet six or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us in the town of South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & Co.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 25 years, five feet two inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and front teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county and can now offer to the public as will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL.

Westbrooks P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 75-3t

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing those indebted to the firm of J. & W. McKay that the copartnership is now dissolved and that the business must be closed, and that as speedily as possible and earnestly urge on them the necessity of calling soon for settlement. It is with sorrow they say they will have to put out in a train of collection all unsettled business remaining due after about the 1st of April next. They would much prefer attending to all the collecting and settling themselves, but will be so, but if it can not be, why of course it must be otherwise, as the time above given is long enough to make good time.

Come one, come all, and make settlements with us. Times are hard, and money for cotton is hard to get, but Wm. McKay will be found at this place always ready and willing to make settlements.

J. & W. McKAY.

Mt. Gilead, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1854. 74-3tw

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1853.

Henry Green, Sr., Elizabeth Green, and others vs. Henry Green, Jr., Timothy Butler and wife Dinah, McIntire Green, and others.

Petition for Sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that McIntire Green, one of the Defendants in this suit, hath removed from the State and is a non-resident: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said McIntire Green to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, M. R. Morrison, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, 2d Monday after the 4th in Sept., A. D. 1853.

M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

Oct. 27, 1853. 78-6

B. F. GRADY,

General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Mott's, North Water Street. 18tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1854.

James Davis and wife, and others, vs. John F. Lee, David Kendall and wife Elizabeth, Richmond Lee, Lucy Lee, Fanny Lee, and Catharine Lee.

Petition for Partition of Land.

It appearing that the Defendants are not residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, and then and there show cause why the Petition should not be granted, or otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. M. E.

Feb'y 25, 1854. 76

R. R. R. No.—2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Resolves, Renovates, Rebuilds.

IT CURES

Scrofula,	Tumors,	Bleeding of the Lungs
Syphilis,	Consumption,	St. Anthony Fire,
Sores,	Rickets,	Salt Rheum
Asthma,	Nodes,	Cancer,
Bronchitis,	Fever Sores,	Rash,
Ulcers,	Erysipelas,	Tetter.

The above eighteen complaints R. R. Resolvent will cure.

It renovates the system completely. Resolving all Solids all impure Poisonous and Diseased Deposits in the Blood and Fluids of Life, from all corrupt humors to the Health and Vigor, Health and Strength, to every organ and Muscle of body.

LETTERS FROM HIG